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## COMMUNICATIONS.

(The New National Era does not hold itself responsible for views expressed by correspondents. Well written and interesting communications will be gladly received.)

### Letter from Mississippi.

Mississippi Politics and Personalities.

Vicksburg, Miss., June 23, 1873.

To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen:

One scarcely feels in a mood to write of the troublesome waters of politics after spending a pleasant hour in reading the memorial of those most lovely of women, Alice and Phoebe Cary, by Mary Clemmer Ames. Yet, I am made happy in the fact that by my side sits one who is the prototype of the Carys in sweetness of temperament, and purity of thought; but who excels them in musical genius, as they excel her in poetic productions.

The change of thought seems to be as great as the change of feeling was when I was a boy standing upon a spring plank extending from Derrell's and Howard's wharves, in old Charleston, S. C., I used to plunge headlong into the sparkling salt water to exercise in the art of swimming. And with the same anticipations of a change as I plunged into the waters below, I now dive headlong into our rock-bound politics.

I would not at all be surprised if our struggle over the gubernatorial contest should result in the nomination of a colored man for Governor. It is supposed by many that the Governor elect will make an effort for the United States Senate, thus leaving the Lieutenant Governor the acting Governor of the State; and as it is generally conceded that the second place will be filled by a colored man, many leading white as well as colored Republicans are discussing the propriety of nominating him for the position and running him directly for it instead of indirectly.

Should this be the case, my friend Colonel B. R. Bruce, is spoken of in connection with the position. I must say, however, that this is spoken of only by Governor Powers' friends in the event of his defeat; but General Ames' friends are not discussing the question of defeat, as they see nothing but victory perched on their banner. I have always given Governor Powers the credit of being an honest and conscientious man; but I cannot help disagreeing with him, to say the least, in organizing the militia at this crisis of our political affairs. Our State has now been reconstructed nearly four years, and like the other Southern States we have had our full share of Ku-Klux organizations, with all their attendant evils; but no one has ever attempted to organize the militia on an extended scale. And in all of Governor Powers' messages and utterances for the last year, he has congratulated the people upon the perfect peace and harmony prevailing throughout the State, and the utter absence of any assemblages for violent purposes that the sheriff and his posse could not quell. Yet, upon the face of these utterances, there has been more energy displayed for the last six or eight weeks in organizing the State militia than there has been in any measure during his administration of three years. The whole of it is looked upon as a political subterfuge. And one cannot think otherwise when commissions are given only to his political friends, or to those who are supposed to be his friends. And as soon as the companies are organized, arms are placed in their hands, and they are allowed to retain them. Why this organization when there is not the remotest necessity for it? Of course in organizing there must not be any distinction with the races so far as the distribution of the arms is concerned, and the leading Democratic editor in the State said a few weeks since that "he was glad to know that Gov. Powers was distributing arms among the boys who wore the grey, as well as the darkeys who wore the blue." And already the whites are boasting of "how many darkeys they could lay low at one round," and the colored of "how many whites they could make bite the dust." The whole affair is fraught with evil, and nothing but evil at this crisis, as we are on the eve of an exciting political campaign, and no one can predict the result. The affair is almost unanimously condemned by the leading Republicans of the State, and I cannot believe that Gov. Powers is the originator of the scheme, as it contradicts so emphatically his entire administration. But I am afraid some evil genius who is in his confidence suggested the idea to him, telling him at the same time that the colored men are fond of display and pomposity, and if he cannot get their support in the ordinary way, why the next best thing is to commission a few of them, and set them up as officers of the State militia! The person who may have told him this will find out that it has been the worst thing that the Governor could have done, and the people will rise en masse and condemn it at the proper time. Nearly every peaceable and quiet citizen—colored and white—condemns the whole thing.

Half of my space is gone and I have not commenced my personalities. It is a disagreeable task to write of one's wrong doings, but a pleasant one to write of friends and acquaintances. One of the most pleasant and affable gentlemen I have met with for some time is

HON. HENRY B. WHITFIELD, editor of the Columbus Press, and District Attorney for one of the judicial districts in the eastern portion of the State. His father was Governor of this State several years ago, and filled the office with ability and strict integrity. Mr. W. is a man apparently about forty years of age, below the ordinary stature of men, very dignified in manner of acting, choice and select in his conversation, and of finished education. He was not with us in 1869, but he is now a sound Republican, and has the confidence of all the leaders of our party. I spent two very pleasant hours with him on Saturday last in Columbus, amidst sparkling champagne and fragrant Major Whitfield may be devoted to the man of his choice for gubernatorial honors, he will not insist upon supporting exclusively his coadjutors for every place on the State ticket in the forthcoming convention; but will work upon the maxim "that there is as good a fish in the sea as was ever caught in it."

The eastern portion of our State furnishes many subjects of whom interesting personalities might be written, and I wish I had about five years or more intimate acquaintance with

T. J. WHITE, ESQ.,

Circuit Clerk of Noxubee county, as I might then be able to give you a sketch similar to one of Dickens' leading characters in his Pickwick papers. In appearance Mr. W. is a very droll, sly, comic, and dry man; but one can readily see that he is a genius. He makes no pretensions whatever to outward appearance, but is energetic in his efforts to intellectual culture. If a person who is not acquainted with him should meet him on the streets of his town, he would conclude that he is one of the queer characters which go to make up almost every town and city in the Union; but go into his office and you will see that his records are under the supervision of a genius. He is considered one of the best clerks in the State, and wields a vast influence in his county. He is about twenty-eight years of age, a native of Tennessee, came into this State in 1869, was enrolling clerk of the Legislature of 1870 and 1871; was elected clerk in the fall of 1871, and is a quadrum in the mixture of blood. Friend White loves a good sport, and is just the companion to add a great variety to a gathering. Belonging to my fraternity—both in color and position—I have taken quite an attachment to him, and hope to call him some day for —; he knows what!

In sketching the members of the Legislature last winter, I unintentionally omitted some of the leading members of the Senate, one of whom is

HON. ROBERT GLEED,

of Lowndes county. Mr. G. wielded a vast influence both in the Senate chamber and in his county. He is a thorough business man, and like all such men always has an eye particular to the first person singular. He has a slight mixture of Caucasian blood. His physiognomy denotes great shrewdness, and his plans extensive foresight. He is engaged in extensive mercantile business in the beautiful city of Columbus, and I predict for him brilliant success. He owns a comfortable home, and judging from his past and present management of his affairs he will, ere long, own a good many more for less fortunate folks. He is a native of this State, about forty years of age, and has the respect and confidence of his neighbors, irrespective of color or political creed.

Another of our leading men in the eastern portion of the State is

RICHARD GREY, ESQ.,

of Noxubee county. This subject has never taken a very prominent part in politics beyond the limits of his county, but wields a vast influence in his immediate neighborhood. He is a somewhat extensive dealer in groceries and provisions, and believes firmly in the fact that mercantile efforts properly directed is the lever by which our people must succeed in life. He devotes his time almost entirely to his business, but never fails to give the weight of his influence to what is right and proper in politics. He has been a resident of his county for a number of years; owns a fine spacious dwelling house, and I believe a farm; has an interesting family, and about one-fourth of the favored blood coursing through his veins.

I am finishing this while on the wing to visit a few friends in the northern portion of the State, and for the present must say adieu.

CIVIS.

P. S. Since writing the above our Supreme Court has passed upon our Civil Rights Bill, and have declared it constitutional.

### Harmony and Success in Virginia.

The contest in November promises to be warm and exciting. The Conservative press (gang) throughout the State is already actively engaged in its usual political vocation of abuse and falsity of the Republican party, its aims and intentions.

The nomination of Mr. Greeley threw the Democrats of Virginia into an apathetic calm, out of which they are struggling, but find it necessary in order to do so that the ire of the whole of the State must be aroused to the fever heat of battle. If we may believe the spokesmen of the press (gang) the Conservative forces are encamped ready waiting for the engagement, and when the tocsin is sounded every knight, mounted and dismounted, officers and privates, is to come out of his tent with burnished arms fall in on the colors, and with drums beating, cannons booming, and the loud hurrahs of their Northern confederates march in triumph to the capital.

By what is this triumph assured to them? Are the Republicans not organized too? Have they not a press and means of keeping up an organization? What is the assurance then? Have not the Republicans a majority in the State? The Conservative press claims and bases its assurances upon the division in the Republican ranks. Can this be true? 'Tis too true to be successfully denied that there are three grand divisions of the Republicans, to say nothing of the many cliques and little factions. The outs are fighting the ins. The new-comer fighting the native; each attacking and repulsing the other; each headed and generalized by a skillful strabismus strategist; each contending for the mastery of the State and Federal pap and for the Lynchburg convention, which takes place July 30.

Col. Hughes is backed by one division, and is the strongest where Federal pap is plenty and Senatorial honors sought for. Senator Lewis is supported by the outs, who have strong hopes but little chance of getting in. Gov. Wise, outside of the party organization, is supported by the more sagacious Republicans who lose sight of everything but the defeat of the Conservative party. Between Senator Lewis and the Wise or administration men in the western part of the State the negro vote will be divided, and in the continuance of these divisions lie the success of the Conservative party. But with the negro vote solid, as in the Presidential election, the Republican party must win if numbers can win. It is to be feared, however, that the manner in which the Republican party has been conducted—dogging issues, discarding principles in local and Federal elections, ignoring negroes for office—has brought about an apathetic division

among the negroes that is not to be easily reconciled.

If the Republicans would remember that when men unite themselves together for any purpose that it is of the utmost importance for the attainment of the objects they have in view that there be perfect harmony among them. The party needs no captains of tens, commanders of fifties, nor superintendents of the party, such as the Conservatives have. Harmony is all that is needed for success in November.

The conduct of a dishonest head man in dispensing the pap should not prompt desertion nor rivalry for leadership and office, and this is the source of all of our troubles. Obliterate the principle of Republicanism. The white people of the State are tired of the Walker government, and are girding for an opportunity to rid themselves of the carpet-bag plunderer and his rule. The eighteen thousand negro votes counted for the carpet-bagger have since been cast for the Republican party, and if with these opportunities the party does not triumph, amen to the Old Dominion and her glorious future of prosperity. There are great State and municipal interests to pass upon—stakes incalculably great upon the board—harmony in the Republican ranks will secure them to the State and corporation, continued dissension award them to the plunderers.

The people themselves are sometimes to blame for the dissensions among their headmen, whose prejudices and unwholesome ambition leads from the consideration of party success to self-aggrandizement.

When feuds spring up among the headmen, the people ought to rebuke them as they did at Big Richmont in the case of Burgess. The headmen should settle their own difficulties without affecting the success of the party by appealing to the sectional prejudices or the antecedents of Republicanism. There is a strong feeling against Northern men because they by accident held the best and most of the federal offices in the State. For this the people themselves are to blame. They have allowed them to run the party since the day of old Hunnicutt's death. These feelings must be allayed if the party is to succeed. A Congressman represents his constituents at Washington, and ought so to be accredited. Members of the Legislature do the same. Men not delegated with these powers should not be accredited as representatives of the party at Washington, nor elsewhere. Proper attention to these privileges of the people by the administration will secure harmony and success. Let the soldiers in each division who have been fighting for their lord ground their arms at Lynchburg, court-martial the headmen and barons, deal with them according to their crime, dishonorably discharge, or reduce them to the ranks, or approve of their movements—beat the long roll, and with harmony march to success.

ESKIAM.

### Letter from Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 28, 1873.

To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen:

The movement of which I wrote you in my last concerning a meeting of the bona fide leaders of the colored voters of the State is spreading like wildfire, and all who have been communicated with on the subject evince an active interest in it.

There is much greater dissatisfaction in our ranks toward the Republican party on account of what is considered its indifference to our wishes, its carelessness regarding our rights, and its injustice respecting our claims than any of the politicians suspect. And it is perhaps fortunate that there is no other party to which we may with any degree of security for the future, or hope for a better acquaintance, attach ourselves.

I am sorry to find that other sections have the same grievances to bear, if I may judge from the letters of your correspondents.

Of course certain of our professional wire-pullers are opposed to having such a meeting. "They see no sense in it! We should have patience! Everything is all right, or will be," &c., &c. However, they need have no apprehensions about it. They will not be solicited to take any part or in any way compromise their reputations as straight out and Republicans, willing to vote for the devil himself if nominated by the party convention. They will be graciously left in total ignorance as to when or where the meeting will be. Nevertheless, there may be danger in the coming storm which will possibly blow into the sea of oblivion the false impression they have created in respect to their being representative men upon which they have managed for several years to make a very respectable living. Some of our great men (?) can scarcely muster a corporal's guard of followers, and yet enjoy the distinction of being influential leaders. None of these worthies are expected to instruct the intended meeting how to manage matters, and to avoid giving them occasion to sweat and labor in vain during this heated term they will be left in ignorance of it.

A recent editorial in the Commercial

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS,

induced a friend of mine to observe their importance to the church and the changes necessarily wrought by them even in the construction of edifices for worship. "Why," said he, "no congregation thinks of building a church now-a-days without putting in a complete kitchen and all necessary apparatus for dealing dippaia to the confiding mortals who believe the church can do no wrong." The Commercial states that "some way the strawberry is intimately associated with religion. It seems to be the peculiar fruit that the churches rely whenever money is needed for religious enterprises. If a church is to be built or furnished, a pastor to be paid, a Sunday school to be liberally, a parsonage to be equipped, a missionary to be provided for, or a theological student to be educated, a strawberry festival is forthwith suggested.

So it comes that strawberries and religion come to be as naturally associated in the mind as beer and pretzels, or love and lollipop. If strawberries are scarce and dear, he who attends a festival is apt to get a large percentage of religion to his strawberry; but if his plate is passed to him by a demure young daughter of Israel, he is not disposed to complain, the quality of the service making up for the deficiency in the quantity of the delicacy served.

"Shrewd church managers understand this, and put the proper value on the character of the service rendered. It is an economy, because it gives them cause to exclaim, 'Blessed be nothing!'"

"A church strawberry festival, like a church fair, should be organized to get the largest profit at the least cost. If the cause is not uppermost in the minds and hearts of those who attend them, they should keep away."

Your readers can appreciate this if they are afflicted as we are. That's all! Just sympathize with us—that's all!

PETER H. CLARK

I, I am happy to say, no longer without a title. Wilberforce conferred upon him the other day the degree of A. M. Why they could not make it L. L. D. while they were grinding it out I can't understand. He, of course, hardly appreciates the difference, and I rather think prefers plain "Esq.;" nevertheless, if given as an appreciation for intelligence, culture, and ability, he deserves more than A. M. However, he can sincerely and conscientiously exclaim, "Blessed am them what don't 'spect nothin', for they shall not be disappointed!"

THE GAINES HIGH SCHOOL,

over which Prof. Clark is principal, closed its annual session Monday evening, 23d instant, with a grand exhibition.

The graduating class numbered but three this year, on account of the number who withdrew before entering the Senior year to take the Normal course of that institution.

The essays read were entitled, "Sunrise and Sunset," by Miss Mattie E. Peyton, a sort of allegorical representation of the journey of life. "The Worship of the Past," by Andrew J. De Hart, which would have answered as a protest to Phillips' lecture on the "Lost Arts," and "On Time," by Ernestine L. Clark, which contained many fine points, but showed only too forcibly the tender interest or solicitude of the young lady for the rising generation of the opposite sex. All of them were very excellent productions, the main objection being to their length, the latter taking up fully twenty minutes in reading.

Previous to graduation, all the class had gone before the Board of Examiners and obtained certificates to teach in the schools of this city. You can appreciate this when informed that male candidates are required to answer correctly not less than seventy per cent. of the questions asked in the following list:

Spelling and definitions, reading, grammar, geography, American history, arithmetic (mental and practical), penmanship, algebra, physics, Constitution of the United States, ancient and modern history, anatomy and physiology, chemistry, astronomy, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, English literature.

Females are required to pass the same ordeal, omitting geometry, astronomy, trigonometry, mensuration.

Gaines High School has deservedly a high reputation throughout the South and West, and it is impossible to supply the demand for its pupils to teach. Many of them leave the Intermediate Department, and are very successful in their work. Richard Cole, of the middle class, thrilled the house with his masterly declamation of "Banty Tim," and his whole audience was moved when he returned and gave them "The Shipwreck," an original poem with the "highest oratorical power could render it. Prof. Clark aims at thoroughness in practical knowledge, and, if results indicate success, he has cause to rejoice in the attainment of it.

The Common School Department, under Wm. H. Parham, closed with two exhibitions in the same hall (Robinson's Opera House) on Thursday and Friday evenings.

Rev. H. M. Turner lectured here on Wednesday evening. We are also favored with a visit by a very young divine,

REV. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,

of Boston, Massachusetts. The people here have been so often "taken in" by frauds represented to know everything, that they "fight shy" of distinguished strangers heralded by the blowing of trumpets and the sounding of "tom-toms." In this case I am happy to record that our apprehensions were without cause, and that the more intimate we become with him the better we like him. He improves on acquaintance. He appears an intelligent, refined young man, without ostentation or presumption. Nevertheless, he confesses himself a little surprised, though very much gratified, at discovering there were young men of ability here—able to discuss, to a limited extent, literature, science, art, politics, or even theology. He is very forcibly impressed with our city, and expresses a desire to remain a while with us. It is unfortunate for the church that there are not more young men of culture entering the ministry. They are sadly needed there, and might inspire respect for the cloth worn by even such scapegraces as our correspondent, who worships only his sweetheart, and venerates only intelligence. Brother Williams has filled the pulpit of Zion Church during his stay here, and on Tuesday evening will deliver a lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture.

DEPOH.

### Letters from Alabama.

SELMA, ALA., June 23, 1873.

To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen:

STAS: Here in Dallas county, the center of the State, and also the banner Republican county of the State, it may be as much to give you a few general items that may be of some interest to you, and also your readers. Crops are quite promising, although we have had an excessive and almost continuous rain for the last thirty-five days. Rains at this season of the year are very detrimental to the cotton crop, because it gives the grass a chance, and are more apt to make the cotton grow too rank, and also gives the all-destructive vermin or caterpillar an opportunity to mature and reproduce themselves. Notwithstanding all of this the prospect for a good crop is very flattering. Indeed, let me say right here that the Southern papers croak too much; they cry despair and cry hurt when there is no necessity for it under the heavens. I know the impression has gone abroad that the cotton crop this year is a failure. This is a mistake. Alabama will make more cotton this

year than she has for the last three years, and put the proper value on the character of the service rendered. It is an economy, because it gives them cause to exclaim, 'Blessed be nothing!'"

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### "Work and its Worth."

Dr. Tiffany delivered an able lecture upon "Work and its Worth" to an appreciative audience assembled at the Metropolitan church, in this city, last Thursday, 26th ult. We present to your readers gleanings from his subject, together with the ideas of your humble contributor of "Work and its Worth." The subject is one of the deepest interest to all, and therefore ought to receive serious contemplation. Society is composed of two classes—those who do, and those who do not work. Those who do nothing, and have a great deal of this world's goods, are termed aristocrats. Those who labor hard and possess little, are known as Plebeians or the working class. One man may toil at his anvil and forge, and another may ponder at his books, both are working-men; and the professor has as much right to receive the title as the other if he gets enough manhood out of his profession. The one with humble tools is accomplishing as much in his sphere as the lawyer in his. Labor keeps progress with civilization. The precious pearls which are set in the royal lady's coronet; the gold which is the pride of the rich man's heart; the grand mansions, the stately edifices possessed by the wealthy; the temples we worship in; the cultivated acres which the owner views with delight; the costly equipages which roll along the avenues with ease; the vessels which traverse the ocean and sail to foreign lands for importation, yea, mining, agriculture, manufacture, and commerce are done wholly by the poor working class. The men of discretion who are capable of giving spiritual advice; the physicians who render us medical aid; the lawyers who advocate for justice and plead our cases; the orators of the day; the noble men who have labored arduously in our Universities, and have won and born of the prize; those skilled in literature, art, and science, were not all reared in marble halls. He who made the world and those in it, fitted the world for them. Man's physical element requires food and raiment; nature gives to other creatures all things ready made, and gives to man raw material. He comes into the world the most helpless of all creatures; and if it was not for his intellect, would know nothing of his wants. The divine tuition of earning bread by the sweat of the brow has never been recalled. Labor is virtue, and the fullness of this law is its own reward. And, notwithstanding there are many who regard work with contempt, yet every working man is fulfilling a grand design, and the record of his life is but a register of what he has done. Wherever there are lords there are beggars.

The idle are responsible for destitution. The idle poor are living miserable lives, but the idle rich are living cruel lives, such as to throw double work upon others. Your response is that the man gets wages. Wages are not always pay. When properly considered, it is that equivalent given for that which you get some one to do what you are not willing or able to do yourself, and you cannot pay for a brain or a muscle that has been squeezed out by over toil.

The working class of England are not recognized in the Government. Yet they are a power within themselves that the Government could not do without. They are the strength of the land, and although the honest blacksmith is looked upon with scorn by the wealthy, but brainless, youth who brings to him his horse to shoe, yet that humble man is the first to volunteer to leave his family bereft, that sinewy arm, is the first to shoulder a musket; and he goes forth in battle array, faces the enemy without flinching, and lays down his life, if necessary, for his country. He it remembered that during the war, the Sanitary Commission, which relieved so many sufferers and made glad so many hearts, was not supported by the millionaires, but by the millions. In politics, as well as business, are you not dependent upon the workmen for support? Is gratitude due to the power which is absolutely beneficial to the world? Are you justified as Christians, according to the tenth commandment, in despising the laborer?

SYMPATHY.

### Letter from Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 26, 1873.

To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen:

Of the events happening in our midst, it may possibly prove of interest to write something concerning the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, which same was celebrated in a manner both pleasant and creditable by the different Masonic orders. Early on the morning of the 24th we were awakened by the sweet strains of music issuing from the band accompanying the visiting Masons from Washington and Alexandria. For several days preceding the 24th, extensive preparations were made by Lodge No. 10, A. G. M., for the reception and entertainment of their visiting brethren. The spacious and commodious fair grounds of the Lynchburg Agricultural and Mechanical Society were secured for the picnic, and also Dudley's Hall for the place of assembly. About 10 o'clock the Lodge from Petersburg arrived rather late owing to some delay on the road, and about 11 o'clock the procession was formed, consisting of Mount Calvary Commandery Knights Templar to the number of twenty-five Sir Knights headed by the National Band of Washington; the Lodge from Petersburg to the number of one hundred and fifty and Lynchburg Lodge No. 10, A. F. M., numbering fifty men, lead by Slaughter's band of Petersburg, marched through the principal streets to the fair grounds where about two o'clock a bountiful repast prepared by Lodge No. 10 was partaken of, after which they returned to Lynchburg to Dudley Hall where a grand meeting was held, speeches delivered, and a good time generally had.

Covenant Lodge No. 2 A. F. & A. M., in conformity to previous arrangements, marched through the principal streets at an early hour of the morning and embarked on a boat with their wives and daughters for Tyrean, a pleasant little private grove about four miles from the city, where the day was spent in the enjoyment of the many good things calculated to refresh the inner man, and in the pursuit of interesting sports. The day was celebrated by both parties

according to the different arrangements, without a single disturbance, but the inquiry was started why was there two distinct parties? and why was it that the celebration was not a united one? The answer to which is that there is a disputed right, both claiming to be right and hailing from the proper heads; one certainly must be wrong, but the settlement of this long mooted case must be decided, and I trust that it will not be long. If the merits of the case are to be based upon priority, then for the State of Virginia the A. F. & A. M. must take the preference, and again they have the right if Masonic law is consulted concerning Grand Lodges in the States. The great desire with us as a race is to obtain recognition from our white brethren; and in this question of Masonic equality we must consider that the principles of Masonry are dependent upon union, and in no wise can we expect recognition from the whites so long as this division continues with us. When the subject of recognition is spoken of the reply is "adjust the difference that exists among you and it will then be time enough to consider the subject;" that we are the subject already of much consideration cannot be denied, and in order to bring about this much wished for recognition let us go to work to set our houses in order, effect a settlement of this difficulty. "In union there is strength," for a house divided against itself must fall. Yours, &c., FRANCISCUS.

### Letter from North Carolina.

RALPH, N. C., June 29, 1873.

To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen:

The Federal patronage in North Carolina amounts to a quarter of a million dollars; the colored people, who do four-fifths of the voting, draw of this sum annually \$6,844; leaving the balance, \$243,156, to be drawn by white men, who do barely one-fifth of the voting.

In this State colored men hold five Federal positions—three mail agents and two custom inspectors—but beyond this they hold not a single position.

There is a movement on foot to change this matter. The leading colored men—at least some of them—especially those not owned by the "Halegh Ring," or Anti-Negro Ring, are to have a consultation in Wilmington this week, when steps will be taken to bring the matter before the President and a demand made for a more liberal share of the Federal patronage in the State.

Colored men, who carry the burdens of the party on their shoulders, are tired of sitting out in the cold while white men, without regard to their qualities or length of party service,